Stringent action is taken against persons found involve in smuggling activities, both departmentally as well as through prosecution in courts. Apart from confiscation of smuggled goods and imposition of penalty, preventive detention under the COFEPOSA Act is also resorted to in appropriate cases.

(c) The number of employees of Air India and Indian Airlines arrested in smuggling activities is furnished below:—

Year	No. of Air India employees arrested	No. of India Airlines employees arrested
1985	8	1
1986 (upto January)	..	..

Expert Committee on Shri Ram Food Fertilizers Limited, Delhi

2249. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VIKAL:
SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:
SHRI SURAJ PRASAD:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three member Expert Committee constituted to examine the caustic soda and chlorine plants of Shriram Food and Fertilizers Limited, Delhi has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations of the Committee;

(c) what preventive measures have been taken by the company to prevent gas leakages, explosions, air and water pollution; and

(d) whether the said company has been allowed to be reopened by the Supreme Court of India; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Delhi Administration by their order dated 28th May, 1985 set up an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Manmohan Singh to go, *inter alia*, into the existing safety and pollution control measures, covering all aspects such as storage, manufacture and handling of Chlorine in Sriram Food and Fertilizers Ltd. and suggest measures necessary for improving and strengthening safety and pollution control arrangements with a view to eliminating community risk.

(b) The principal recommendations of the Committee are given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) This aspect was reviewed by the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court by its judgement dated 17th February, 1986 allowed restarting of the plant by the management subject to certain conditions laid down in the judgement.

Statement

Principal recommendations of the Manmohan Singh Committee

(i) The 100 Mt. liquid chlorine storage tank should be discontinued from storage service.

(ii) The management should restrict the limit of storage of liquid chlorine to three tanks with capacity of 20/25 Mt. each.

(iii) The management should arrange immediately radiography of all weld joints, supplemented by thickness survey and hydraulic test.

(iv) Safety values release from all tanks to be directly connected to the neutralising scrubber.

(v) The maximum number of filled chlorine cylinders within SFFI complex to be restricted to the barest minimum and the extra filled cylinders should be stored at a place in the outskirts of Delhi away from population.

(vi) The chlorine neutralising system should be made capable of dealing safely with any flow which can reasonably be forseen as result of simultaneous operation of more than one relief device.

(vii) All pipe lines handling liquid chlorine should be subject to thickness survey once in six months, flange joints are to be minimised and no repaired pipe line is to be used for chlorine service.

(viii) Instead of the one chlorine detector the management should install seven chlorine detectors to be located so as to cover chlorine storage, cylinder filling shed, scrubber area and chlorine compressor house.

(ix) The management should construct a separate control room with the provision of pressurization and double door arrangement and the air intake for pressurization or air-conditioning should be taken from far off place.

(x) The management should procure six numbers of self-contained breathing apparatus with spare twelve cylinders of compressed gases.

(xi) The Plant should have air line breathing point at about six locations all around the chlorine plant and air line breathing sets should be kept for use in emergency.

(xii) A trained Medical Assistant with mobile ambulance van should be available round the clock in the plant site.

(xiii) A specially trained group to handle chlorine leakage during emergency should be available round the clock.

(xiv) The plant should not be given permission for future expansion of hazardous chemical industries beyond its existing installed capacities.

2250. [*Transferred to the 19th March, 1986.*]

Resettlement of Bonded labour in Jaisalmer, Rajasthan

2251. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 21 families of bonded labour in Jaisalmer District of Rajasthan who were released sometime in October, 1985 are yet to be rehabilitated and have been virtually thrown from bondage to destitution; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the non-settlement of these families and what measures have been taken by Government for their resettlement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) According to the report received from the Government of Rajasthan, 26 bonded labourers belonging to 13 families were released from Jaisalmer district on 10th October, 1985 and since they all belonged to Barmer, they were sent there. These bonded labourers were given immediate relief for their subsistence by the District administration and rehabilitation schemes were prepared for them. The rehabilitation schemes have since been sanctioned by the State Level Screening Committee on 4-1-1986.

The Government of Rajasthan has further reported that houses have been constructed for these bonded labourers and most of the families have already started living in these houses from 31st January, 1986. The delay in the rehabilitation of these bonded labourers, according to the State Government. was due to fact that they wanted to be settled in Barmer town and it took some time to persuade them that this was not in their interest because in an urban area. it is difficult to integrate the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the rehabilitation of bonded labour with other anti-poverty programmes. The State Government is reported to have